

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention is related to electronic information transfer between trading partners and more particularly to the conversion and validation of item identifiers, part numbers, in documents that describe a manufactured product.

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In the present invention, a private exchange catalog provides the description of an item and the item identifier, the part number, as represented in the sets of part numbers of each trading partner. The catalog is used for validation and processing of the Approved Manufacturer List, a cross reference between a buyers part number and a supplier part number, and for part number conversion and validation of the Bill of Material, a list of part numbers and quantities for a product, and the AML as these documents are transferred between the trading partners. Methods for using and maintaining the private exchange catalog are provided.

**Discussion**

Peterson, et al provides a means for a first vendor to purchase items from a second vendor. Seaman, et al provides a mapping of a bill of material using manufacturing enterprise part numbers to a vendor's part number. Both require accurate translation of the part number of one organization to the part number of the other. These translation tables, called an Approved Manufacturer List or AML. The item descriptions among vendors are not consistent and not amenable to systematic processing. The AML is created and maintained as a manual process by each buying enterprise. The AML usually has errors that are discovered incrementally as they are encountered and corrected by the buying enterprise. Peterson, Seaman, and the other references assume that the cross part number translations are correct. The present invention provides processes to correct and validate the AML, the cross part number translations.

For Electronic Manufacturing Service providers, EMS (contract manufacturers), the AML is maintained by the design enterprise, the Original Equipment Manufacturer, OEM. The OEM AML translates an OEM part to a vendor name and vendor part number. It is the EMS that purchases the items and discovers the errors. To prevent errors from reaching the manufacturing floor, the EMS would prefer to check the AML from the OEM before purchasing items. However, the AML is sent many times by the OEM and errors that were corrected in the past are reintroduced. The errors are of three categories: incorrect item part number, incorrect part number for a correct item with an incorrect carrier as required by the assembly equipment (The carrier is a package containing a quantity of an item and designed to feed automated assembly equipment. An item may be sold in several carrier types to fit different equipment.); and multiple uses of the OEM part number by the OEM design organization (The OEM may be a large global company and different design